

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph [0001] at page 1 with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0001] The present invention relates generally to control systems with a timeclock or calendar for controlling various timed events, and relates more particularly to control systems for [[with]] timed events that are arranged to occur during specifically defined time periods.

Please replace paragraph [0021] at pages 6-7 with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0021] Referring now to Figure 1, a diagram of a typical time schedule of a control system that operates based on a two time-frame system is illustrated generally as time schedule 10. In Figure 1, days 11-17 each have a length of 24 hours and the total 7 days define a week. Timeframe 21 that begins on Monday at 12:00 A.M. ~~midnight~~ and ends on Friday at 11:59 P.M. Timeframe 22 begins on Saturday at 12:00 A.M. ~~midnight~~ and ends on Sunday at 11:59 P.M. Timeframe 21 and timeframe 22 are sometimes referred to as the weekday and weekend timeframes, respectively.

Please replace paragraph [0022] at page 7 with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0022] Events 31,32,33,34,35 occur at times T1,T2,T3,T4,T5 respectively. Events can trigger actions in a control system, such as turning on and off lights, selecting lighting presets, turning on and off air conditioning systems, and raising and lowering motorized window shades. The events 31,32 in timeframe 21 repeat on a daily basis such that each day in timeframe 21 has the same events 31,32 and event times T1,T2. Similarly, each day in timeframe 22 has the same events 33,34 and event times T3,T4. For example, event 31 could cause a light to turn on at time T1 on Monday 12 and event 32 could cause a light to turn off at time T2 on Monday 12. The light would also turn on at time T1 on and off at time T2 on Tuesday – Friday 13-16. Weekend timeframe ~~[[26]]~~22 lighting events operate similarly to those of timeframe 21. It should be noted that in a lighting control system, events 31-35 can control multiple zones of lights, such as security lighting, indoor or outdoor lighting, or aesthetic lighting, in one installation.

Please replace paragraph [0025] at page 8 with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0025] The differences in usages of a building on the weekend versus during the weekdays can cause problems with the occurrences of events when using time schedule 10. For example, since a normal residential homeowner stays up later on Saturday night, event 34 on the evening of Saturday 17 might cause an outdoor light to turn on for the evening and then event 33 on the morning of Sunday 11 might cause the outdoor light to turn off. Similarly, event 34 on the evening of Sunday 11 will cause the outdoor light to turn on. However, weekend timeframe ~~[[26]]~~22 is defined as ending, in this conventional system using time schedule 10, on Sunday 11 at 11:59 P.M., and no corresponding turn off event is provided for the outdoor light that turns on at event 34 on the evening of Sunday 11. Also, there is no turn off event on the morning of Monday 12 in timeframe 21. Thus, the outdoor lights would stay on until event 32 on the evening of Monday 12 turns the outdoor light off. An extra event 35 would need to be set to occur at time T5 on the morning of Monday 12 in order to overcome this problem. This requires extra programming and knowledge of the actual problem. A similar problem occurs on the evening of Friday 16. The homeowner might want the outdoor light to remain on until event 33 at time T3 on the morning of Saturday 17. However, the outdoor light will turn off at event 32 at time T4 because Friday ~~[[17]]~~16 is part of the weekday timeframe 21. It would be advantageous to have a time schedule that has the same events on Friday and Saturday evenings and the same events on Sunday through Thursday evenings.

Please replace paragraph [0026] at pages 8-9 with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0026] Referring now to Figure 2, in accordance with the present invention, an exemplary time schedule 40 shows a weekday timeframe 51 and a weekend timeframe 52 that have beginning and ending times that are shifted from the conventional format. Weekday timeframe 51 begins on Sunday ~~[[41]]~~11 at noon and ends on Friday ~~[[46]]~~16 at 11:59 A.M. Weekend timeframe 52 begins on Friday ~~[[46]]~~16 at noon and ends on Sunday ~~[[41]]~~11 at 11:59 A.M.

Please replace paragraph [0027] at page 9 with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0027] Events 61, 62, 63, 64 occur at times T6, T7, T8, T9 respectively. In time schedule 40, the events 61, 62, 63, 64 repeat on a daily basis with repeat operation beginning at noon rather than at midnight as in time schedule 10. Sub-timeframes are defined as 24-hour periods beginning at noon on a certain day and ending at 11:59 A.M. on the next day. Each timeframe is made up of a multiple of sub-timeframes. Weekday timeframe 51 is made up of 5 sub-timeframes and weekend timeframe 52 is made up of 2 sub-timeframes. The events 61, 62 in timeframe 51 repeat on a daily basis such that each sub-timeframe in timeframe ~~[[21]]~~51 has the same events 61, 62 and event times T6, T7. Similarly, each sub-timeframe in timeframe 52 has the same events 63, 64 and event times T8, T9.

By adjusting the starting and ending times of the two timeframe definitions, lighting scenarios for a weekend that reflect the practical desired result may be easily realized. Referring to the example of a residential home as discussed above, the problems of time schedule 10 are overcome. During the weekend timeframe 52, the events occur as logically expected for a weekend evening. On the evening of Friday 16, event 64 turns the outdoor light on at time T9. On the morning of Saturday 17, event 63 turns the outdoor light off. The same events repeat on the evening of Saturday 17 and the morning of Sunday 11. By the evening of Sunday 11, the control system is operating in the weekday timeframe. The outdoor light turns on at event 61 at time T6 and off at event 62 at time T7. In this case, the lights do not remain turned on until the morning of and throughout the day of Monday 12. In the embodiment described in Fig. 2, the problem ~~problems~~ of changing timeframes over the course of a transition from evening to morning is prevented.